at a Democratic or a Republican national convention—the beauty of the flowers, the fine idea of the plants, the geniality of the d, the good feeling that seemed to prevail, the spontaneous outbursts for every-thing and everybody—demonstrated what has already been said, that the whole repre-sented the efforts of a people that had never before had a national convention.

TAGGABT BAPS FOR ORDER Chairman Taggart rapped for order on the second of 12 o'clock. The chairman's table was an innovation, along with many of the other things mentioned. It was a slab of granite covered by a thin slip of copper, and every time Taggart came down with that gavel you could hear is in the remotest corner of the hall. While Taggart was waiting for order the delegations came in, many with banners. The Bryan Volunteers of Nebraska, the Californias and Volunteers of Nebraska, the Californias and dozens of other delegations came in with banners of all colors and all telling what a great man Bryan is and is to be.

Rou ing cheers greeted the advent of every Bryan banner. The delegations howled with delight and the men and women in the galleries shrieked and stamped, waved parasols and handkerchiefs and sang in their enthusiasm.

In a box to the left of Chairman Taggart's platform was Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and her husband and the other members of the Longworth-Roosevelt party, among whom was Senator Julius Cara Burrows, temporary chairman of the rational convention of Chicago.

Mrs. Longworth's box was a bower of roses and ferns. The pink, crimson and bright red of the roses were charmingly mingled.

Within twenty feet, in another box, was Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt and the other children of William J. Bryan. The Bryan box also was enveloped and almost hidden with roses, pinks, Illies and all the beautiful ferns which anybody ever read or wrote about.

On the floor in the sections devoted to the delegates sat Mrs. Mary C. C Bradford, one of the four delegates at large for Colorade. She sat behind the Colorade standard. In the Utah delegation, sitting as a other delegate, was Mrs. H.J. Hayward, president of the Woman's Democratic Club of Salt Lake City. Both of these women are the keenest talkers, and when it is said that they are talkers and talkers for fair it is but a mere record of the fact. They are not unduly talkers until they get on the strain of Democratic politics, and then the words that they hurl at you are fast, comprehensive, quick, swift and they leave you no time to put in a word.

Before anything else is said it should be remarked that there was not a colored man in this convention.

remarked that there was not a colored man in this convention.

The standards in the convention hall thowing where the various States and Territorial delegations sat were very neat and even artistic. The lettering ran from top to bottom instead of horizontally, and for some optical reason the letters which formed the abbreviations of the names of several States and Territories were humorously suggestive, the suggestions better assisted in one instance by the new form of abbreviation adopted. "Alas" looked odd and ominous over the heads of the delegation from the Arctic region. "Ill.," "Wash." and "Miss." did not look quite right either. All these observations could not escape the eye while Chairman Taggart was watting to bring the convention to order.

HALF AN HOUR TO CALM DOWN.

It took thirty minutes for the convention to calm down, to cease waving and cheering its approval, and then Chairman Taggart, informally calling the convention to order,

said:

"As chairman of the Democratic national committee it becomes my pleasing duty to call this convention to order, and in so doing I cannot refrain from the suggestion that in numbers, in the personnel of the delegates, in enthusiasm and in the determination of victory it is the greatest political convention ever assembled in the linited States. It is certainly appropriate that such a convention should meet in this great Western city whose citizens have shown their generous hospitality on every hand and whose enterprise and energy are attested by the erection of this magnificent auditorium.

the thanks of the members of the national committee to the people of Denver and especially to the members of the Denver Convention League, whose unselfish and untiring work has contributed so much to is successful and happy opening of the

campaign of 1908."

All hands cheered Taggart's remarks. It was then time for the prayer which was said by the Right Rev. James J. Keane of Wyoming. The Bishop read his prayer, and in it there was an invocation for peace

"May we all realize that the blood of a nation may be drained less nobly than on the battlefield; that every capacity for high and generous exertion, for cheerful endurance of suffering at the bidding of duty, that all the stock of moral force upon which a country can rely in its hour of trial must be encouraged and fostered if our glorious institutions are to endure; that the security of a people which is great by virtue of personal liberty and individual initiative desonal noerty and individual initiative de-pends more on high virtue than on strength of arms; that peace and prosperity are in-sured better by the influences of religion, which make for ideal citizenship, than by the extension of territorial lines."

All stood while the Bishop made the This first session of the convention had merous evidences that it was good sarted, lively and yet respectful and even

BELL JUST IN TIME

Chairman Taggart announced the secom-mendation of the national committeemen that Theodore A. Bell of California be temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Bell had been at Lincoln for the last two days and trying to get to this city he had been compelled to use a handcar on a railroad whose tracks had been partly washed

road whose tracks had been partly washed away by the recent flood.

Bell got here just in time to jump into pearl gray trousers and to slip on the finest fitting of frook coats with a curve in the small of the back, just as one looks who wears corsets. But Bell was in good voice and he is a clean cut sort of a citizen. He delivered a speech such as that audience wanted to hear.

Before he got under way Chairman Taggart noticed that many of the delegates were smoking and he told them to quit in peremptory tones, which brought out cheers for Taggart. To smoke in a hall adorned with miles and miles of bunting was a foolhardy act, and the audience in

was a foolhardy act, and the audience in approving of Taggart's command rebuked the delegates whose breeding must have gone astray for the moment.

Mr. Bell in his speech attacked the Republicans for insincerity, he walloped the trusts in true Bryan style and declared that the Democratic party was not against that the Democratic party was not against that the Democratic party was not against property but against monopoly, and this sentiment provoked the wildest cheers. He criticised what he called the shameful He criticised what he called the shameful complaisance of Republicans, he attacked the Chicago platform of the Republicans, he was especially severe on the Administration which had brought about the greatest panic this country has ever suffered from under a Republican Administration. He told them all the shortcomings, from a Democratic standpoint, of the Republicans at Chicago, and unconsciously during these comments Bell swung his fist in the direction at Chicago, and unconsciously during these comments Bell swung his fist in the direction of the Longworth-Roosevelt box where sat Senator Burrows. Just at that moment a fisshlight artist standing beside the New York delegation let fly his fuse. Bang! went the fiash, up went thousands of sparks and they fell upon the bald head of Tom Foley, the waving looks of Daniel F. Cohalan and Martin Littleton, and they singed the spare hairs of Charles F. Murphy, Senator Grady and J. Sergeant Cram, and made Rebert W. Chanler dance about like a bumblebee stung by a wasp.

pumblebee stung by a wasp.
All of these Democrats jumped up and mopped the ashes from their heads and clothes. Chairman Taggart rebuked the flashlight artist and Mr. Bell was ready to

All of Mr. Bell's references to Secretary Taft were received with cheers and laughter and whon Bell spoke of President Roosevelt

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Bell spoke of Taft as the Colossus of Rhodes with one foot upon a platform which was adopted at Chicago and the other foot upon the La Follette platform which was not adopted at Chicago. He spoke of the insincerity, sham and deception, as he saw it, of the Taft Chicago platform from beginning to end. He went on to say that if Taft was elected he would be a bisected President, and demanded that there should be no divided responsibility in the White House.

CHERRS FOR BRYAN.

the direction of the Longworth-Roosevelt

in the White House CEBERS FOR BRYAN.

When Mr. Bell declared that this convention was to give to the country a President who for twelve years had been a consistent advocate of the people, one who had been sincere in all of his ways and thoughts, there was a tremendous cheer lasting half a minute. The whole speech was interpreted as one for consumption in the middle and far Western States, but it was enthusiastically received and was just the doctrine that the vast majority of that sudience desired to hear

CHAIRMAN BELL S SPEECH.

Chairman Bell said in part: public conscience is demanding honesty of purpose of the men who undertake to direct the affairs of state. The public eye is keenly sensitive to every political movement, and our proceedings here will be approved according to the degree of sincerity appearing in the work of this convention. There is a widespread belief, founded upon evidence of a convincing character, that the party in power has not been true to its trust, that it has betrayed the common interest into the hands of the enemies of good government, thereby forfeiting its right and destroying

its ability to rule in the name of the people.

Apparent to every one is the fact that down deep in the heart of the Republican conver tion at Chicago there was a feeling of anger and resentment over the popular clamor for reforms, and it is equally patent that there is no bona fide intention on the part of the Republican party of granting any reforms if the machinery of the Republican party can be retained in its present hands. Its paper platform, divided, like ancient Gaul, into three parts—barren promises, makeshifts and evasions—it is hoped will make a good campaign transparency, but no one believes seriously that the Republican party indorses the neutral manuscript which held the con-vention together until it could ratify the

nomination of a Presidential candidate.

Approaching our great task in a dignified manner, imbued with the loftlest sentiments of patriotism, ambitious to throw every safeguard around the liberties of our people, determined to stamp out the abuses that are proceed to our appointed duty with the sustaining consciousness that we are responsi-ble alone to God and to our country for the

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY SHOULD DO. There are three things that this convention should do. It ought to present in a plain and intelligible manner the serious industrial conditions that are disturbing the peace and happiness of our country. We should then Republican policies that are cooperating with private greed in the general exploitatio of the people. Most important of all, we must problems of the hour and to effect their solu-

common sense of the multitude whose interest

Among the great evils that afflict the coun try at the present time is the abuse of corporate power. At first the advancing agons of the corporations are not discernible to the common eye, for every move is carefully covered up until sufficient political strength is attained to defy the pr tests of the people. Thus the constant and insidious invasion of the people's rights finally results in a species of arrogance and defiance so formidable in its appearance that the body of the people, in fear of worse aggressions, hesitate to exercise their rightful authority over the colossal enemies of version of our free institutions, a government voluntarily subordinating itself to selfish, private ends: special privilege resorting to cunning, bribery and intimidations to maintain its unholy power, while the masses timidly hope that when avarice has at last reached the point of satisty it will benevolently permit the people to resume their rightful share in the government of themselves. Whenever the mutterings of the people become too and appeals are frantically made to the sacred rights of party. This is intended to affright the ears of honest men in the enjoyment thus playing upon their prejudices and fears in the scale of wholesome reforms. The cry usurpation. But the people take warning. Whenever the wrongs of to-day become the vested rights of to-morrow the nation is in

DEMOCRACY LIKES PROPERTY.

The Democratic party is not the enemy stood and will continue to stand firmly against stroy or weaken the right of any man to enjoy the rewards to which his patience, his skill, his industry and his economy entitle him. Our party approves that feeling of pride which always accompanies the posion of property, and it commends an individual ownership in the soil that will bring to the homes of America more of the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of life. Against the evils of special privilege we urge the benefits of equal opportunity in order that there may be more land owners, more homes and more happiness among

of all corporations. It recognizes their great value in the industrial world. Through the agency of incorporation scattered weelth is brought together and given a driving force that it would not otherwise possess. Great enterprises are thereby undertaken and the undeveloped resources of the country

No rational man can be opposed to corpora-tions as such, and the assertion that the Democratic party is waging an indiscriminate war against this convenient form of transacting business has no foundation in fact It is the abuse only of corporate power that we seek to eliminate

Viewed in the light of a great moral ques tion the control of corporations should remain a question of common concern rather than a a question or common concern rather than a political one, but the shameful and complacent acquiescence of the Republican party in permitting its forces to be controlled and operated by the most offending corporations of the country throws the problem into the political arena and compels the public to choose between the Democratic party, that will, and the Republican areas and compels the public to choose between the Democratic party, that will, and the Republican areas and compels the public to choose between the Democratic party, that will, and the Republican areas that will, and the Republican party, that will not, place some restrictions on incorporated greed. REPUBLICAN "CONFESSION OF GUILT."

We are confronted with the inquiry, What

assurance has the Republican party given that it will use the forces at its command to restore to the people their rights? In its Chicago platform it did not make even a decent pretence of championing the people's cause. and the proceedings of that convention are glaringly insincere. It was noted that two elements were present in that gathering, the one with sufficient votes to adopt a platform and name its candidate for President, the other powerful enough to unwrite that platform and tie the hands of the nominee. The distinguishing feature of the Chicago platform

is its oft repeated promise to do a lot of things that the Republican party has heretofore failed to do. That party went to Chicage fresh from the halls of Congress, where an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches enabled it to propose and to adopt any legislation that it chose. Does the Republican party believe that it can be absolved from dereliction of duty by an empty promise to do in the future what it has wilfully failed to do in the past?

to do in the past?
Some one suggested that this convention should publish an indictment against the Republican party. We can probably expedite the proceedings by entering the plea of guilty that is contained in the Chicago platform, simply changing the words "we will" to the words "we did not," to conform to the alimitted facts. We then have the following Example for the state of the conformation of the Republican confession of guilt:
"We did not revise the tariff."

"We did not amend the anti-trust laws to secure greater success in the presecution of criminal monopolies."
"We did not add a single line to the interstate commerce law, giving the Federal Gov-

ernment supervision over the issues of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers." and bonds by interstate carriers."

"We did not exact a currency measure that would mitigate the evils of a financial panic such as has recently prostrated the country under a Republican Administration." "We did not limit the opportunities for the abusing the writ of injunction."

"We did not establish postal savings banks."
"We did not establish a bureau of mines and

nining."
"We did not admit into the Union the Territories of New Mexico and Arisons as separate

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MONEY.

The last Congress was in session during a financial crisis when innumerable bank-ing institutions, preferring a holiday to a funeral, closed their doors and filled the minds of millions of depositors with anxiety and fear. The sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, which had been steadily growing in this country, became almost universal during the recent panio. So insistent became the voice of the people that the President sent a special message to Congress urging sent a special message to Congress urging the establishment of postal savings banks, where the earnings of our people might be safely deposited under the direct control and responsibility of the Federal Govern-ment and where no peculating bank cashier or gambling board of directors could eat up the savings of years.

The United States Senate showed its hearty sympathy with this popular demand and its profound respect for the President by adjourning the Senate while the message

The expenses of our government, ever economically administered, will always re-quire substantial tariff rates, for the customs duties will always be our chief source of evenue. The amount and distribution of equitable lines, keeping in view the greatest happiness to the greatest number, and par-ticularly withholding the shelter of the tariff from those who use it not for legitimate purposes but for the criminal purpose of extorting the last dollar from the American

The corrupt use of large sums of money is political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls. The masses are awakening to a ealization of the great power of gold in conests that ought to be determined according to the character of nominees and the soundthere is a general demand for publicity in the ollection and use of campaign funds so that our citizens may know whether a political party has purchased its way into office or has won its victories by honest means.

In the Chicago convention a minority report of the committee on resolutions, con-taining a declaration in favor of publicity, was overwhelmingly defeated on a roll call of the convention, and the Republican party placed itself squarely on record in favor of concealing the names of the contributors and amounts of their subscriptions. By a vote of 52 to 1 in the committee and a vote of more than 10 to 1 in the body of the convention they confessed their guilt. They thus admitted the charge so frequently made by our party that Republican success in the past has largely depended upon the vast sums of money collected from the great monopolies of the country and corruptly used in the conduct of its campaign. Let the voters of this country seriously consider whether the refusal of the Republican party to disclose the sources and amounts of its election finances is not a money in its campaigns.

REGULATION OF THE BAILBOADS.

It is eminently proper that this convention should define the Democratic attitude toward the regulation of transportation companies and call the attention of the country to the ndisputable fact that it was only after years of Democratic effort that an amendment was made to the interstate commerce law author-izing the commission to establish reasonable rates whenever it appeared that an existing schedule was unjust or unpardonable. The national platform of the Republican party remained silent upon this great question for years, and the fact that the necessary change was advocated by a Republican President, who succeeded only through the aid of the Democrats in both houses of Congress in placing the amendment upon the statute books, does not affect the credit to which our party is entitled for having worked per-Further amendment to our laws giving the Federal Government supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds is

The fixing of transportation charges and are inseparably connected with the actual valuation of railroads. The Democratic party believes that the right thing to do to is secure a physical valuation of the roads, that is, a valuation of the solid rather than the liquid ssets of railroad companies; while, on the other hand, the Republican party on a roll call in the convention by an overwhelming vote took an unequivocal stand in favor of system of water rates without giving the people the benefit of a meter.

We search in vain for one syllable in the Chicage platform pledging the Republican party to retranchment and reform; and it is no nere coincidence that has given us a billion lar session of Congress on the eve of a na-

CONSTITUTION OF CONGRESS.

of electing United States Sensions we cannot hope that the upper chamber of Congress will reflect the popular will.

On five different occasions the House of Representatives has passed a Constitutional amendment providing for the electic of Senators of the United States by the direct vote of the people, but those measures have been sandbagged in the Senate by those who are determined that the Senate shall not become an integral part of our free, representative

The Democratic party will continue to labor for the direct election of Senators of the United States, and it appeals to the voters of America to elect the members of the different State legislatures who will pledge themselves to vote for no candidate for the United States Senate that it not in favor of this reform.

The affirmative position of the Democratic party upon these great questions will be made clear during the impending campaign, and language that cannot be misunderstood. Its voice will ring with a genuine love for human-ity, and the charge of insincerity will never be brought to its doors. Let our party declaration in this convention present the strong contrast between that which we here propose and that which was declared at Chicago. Let any man take the temperature of the Chicago platform and discover, if he can, any sign of human warmth. Not a single sentiment is there to redeem it from the materialism permeating it through and through. ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT.

On the bosom of the Pacific will be enacted the great commercial struggles of the future, and the interests of American commerce in connection with the exposure of our Western shores to any hostile attack will demand that the greater portion of the American navy shall be retained in the waters of the Pacific to preserve the peace of the world. This magnificent Western country of ours has not only proved attractive to our people and the other white nations of the earth, but it has likewise proved alluring to the brown and yellow races of the East. Some protection has been offered by the exclusion of Chinese labor, but the evil is half met; the immigration of Japanese, Coreans, Hindus and other Asiatic peoples is not also excluded from our shores. Not only the white toilers of America but all our people without respect to class or residence are vitally in-terested in this menace to our social and industrial life from Asiatic quarters, and if this is to remain a white man's country immediate steps should be taken to prevent Asiatic immigration of whatsoever character. The national convention meets at a time when the angel of peace is hovering over the entire world and the nations of the earth each day are strengthening those ties of friendship and common interest that will render war less frequent and permit man-kind to turn their hands to the peaceable pursuits of life rather than to the destruction

SOME PERORATORY IDEALISM.

The Democratic party realizes the part that America must inevitably play in the affairs of the world and that we cannot escape participation in the settlement of every world problem that arises, but America's might and influence must ever be on the side of peace, on the side of justice, on the side of the oppressed; and if the will of the people shall commit to our hands the sceptre of power it will be used for the realization of the high American ideals that raise our own people to loftier and better things and through our precepts and examples contribute to the well being and happiness of all mankind. It took Mr. Bell an hour and a half to de-

Hver his speech.

John E. Lamb of Indiana when the cheers the usual resolution calling upon the States to name their representatives on the credentials, permanent organizations, rules and platform committees.

In the course of the roll call the Arkansa delegation did not hear the name of the

In the course of the roll call the Arkansas delegation did not hear the name of that State and Temporary Chairman Bell repeated it. He called it "Arkansass." Immediately loud shouts went up from the delegation. "Arkansaw!" they yelled and Bell had to put it that way before they would stop.

would stop.

When Indian Territory was called one of the Oklahoma delegates shouted: "She's married." At first the audience did not catch on, but in a few seconds it saw the reference to the amalgamation of Indian Territory into the State of Oklahoma.

Then there was a laugh.

IN MEMORY OF CLEVELAND. After the roll call on this matter I. J. Dunn of Nebraeka, the man who is to put William J. Bryan in nomination here, Mr Bryan's spokesman, arose and offered a resolution in memory of the late Grover Clareland

resolution in memory of the late Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Dunn in presenting his resolution said not a word. Alton B. Parker of New York, twenty feet from Mr. Dunn, immediately after the roll call on the committees was on his feet calling: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman," But Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, But Mr. Bell did not turn his head in Parker's direction although the convention was absorbed. Bell did not turn his head in Parker's direction although the convention was absolutely quiet and Bell heard Parker distinctly. Coolly and calmly Bell announced: "I will recognize Mr. Dunn of Nebraska."

Judge Parker was on his feet first. Of that there is not the slightest doubt. Bell was unfair in not recognizing Judge Parker first, but Bell is a Bryan man and so is Dunn. Mr. Dunn's resolutions were as

follows:

"As it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe
"As it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst Grover Cleveland, late President of the United States, who was three times the candidate of the Democratic party,
"Resolved, That we, the delegates the party in national convention assembled, recognize in him one of the strongest and ablest characters known to the world's statesmanship, who possessed to an ex-traordinary degree the elements of leader-ship and by his able, conscientious and forceful administration of public affairs reflected honor upon his country and upon

reflected honor upon his country and upon his party, and "Resolved. That we hereby express our deep sorrow at his death and extend our warmest sympathy and condolence to his family, and that this resolution be spread upon the records of the convention and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Cleveland, and "Resolved. As a further remark of respect to his memory this convention do now adjourn until 12 ¢'elook noon to-morrow." When the Cleveland resolution had been read from the platform Mr. Dunn without when the Cleveland resolution had been read from the platform Mr. Dunn without a word moved its adoption. Chairman Bell was about to put this motion when ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri de-manded recognition. This was accorded him and Mr. Francis strode to the platform. TRANCIS MOVED TO TEARS.

Tears were rolling down his cheeks. Grasping the hand of Mr. Bell Francis turned to the great audience and said in

quivering tones:

"I am here to speak for my friend Grover Cleveland. He was my friend. He was a great Democrat, he was a wise Democrat. I come to second the resolution introduced by my friend from Nebraska. We can do justice to Grover Cleveland without reflecting upon the living. [Cheers.] No resolution to be adopted by this convention for Cleveland can be too strong. He defended the faith of the fathers. He preserved the rights of the Executive and he recognized inviolately the rights of other branches of the Government.

"He was first to fight the trusts. It mat-

"He was first to fight the trusts. It mat-tered not to him whether he was to win at the time he began the fight against the trusts; he started the fight against bad trusts. From the days of President Monroe he was the first to establish forever the Monroe

The Democratic party when it has been united has always won. The party was united under Cleveland. Let us now bury all of the dissensions of the past. [Tumultous cheers]. Every citizen, every Democrat, every American should be proud of the record of Grover Cleveland. They should be proud of his courage, his fidelity to his convictions; and his fidelity to Democratic principles was known by friend and foe alike.

"Let us then, my friends, in paying this tribute to our departed leader bury in this newly made grave all dissensions and unhappiness. Peace to the ashes of this defender of the faith, bonor to the memory of this happy warrior." [Volley upon volley of cheers.]

SECONDED BY HALDEMAN.

before November. SECONDED BY HALDEMAN.

Courier-fournal said: "I also want to second these resolutions in favor of our dead ex-President. He was my friend, my personal friend, and speaking for Kentucky I desire to indorse every word of the resolutions introduced by the gentleman from Nebraska and every word said by Gov. Francis."

Chairman Bell was about to put Dunn's resolution to a vote of the convention when there was a great outburst of "Parker! Parker!" which Bell attempted to quiet by pounding his gavel. But this audience, whether it was for Bryan or against him, was perfectly aware that Bell had attempted to be unfair to Judge Parker and there was a sort of a wild and woolly West fairness in them that Judge Parker should be heard. So with Bell pounding his gavel the vast audience, delegates and all, took up the great and resounding cry of "Parker! Parker! Parker! Parker!" and they would not listen to Bell's call for order. They would not listen to Bell's call for order. They would not heed his gavel pounding. Daniel F. Cohalan of Tammany whispered in Charles F. Murphy's ear, Murphy sitting at the head of New York's delegation, and Cohalan ran around to where Parker sat silent and looking somewhat stern.

Cohalan and Parker whispered a moment and all the time the convention was in a tumuit in its cry for Parker. Cehalan left Parker, and Parker almost instantly arose from his seat in the New York delegation. He was greeted with the rears of thousands "Platform! Platform! Platform! Platform! Parker Takes THE PLATFORM.

He faced the great audience and shack

PARKER TAKES THE PLATFORM.

He faced the great audience and shook his head, but delegates and all insisted that he take the platform. Judge Parker with heightened color walked slowly up the steps to where Bell was standing. Mr. Bell put out his hand, which Parker accepted. At that moment the flerce cries for Parker broke out again, Helding is his cepted. At that moment the flerce cries for Parker broke out again. Holding in his hand a bit of typewritten paper, Judge Parker waved his hand at the audience and it becoming quiet Judge Parker said:
"It was my purpose had I been fortunate enough to first secure the attention of the chairman to introduce the following resolutions."

lutions:

"Be it Resolved, That before undertaking the important work confronting us we, the representatives of the Democratic party, in national convention assembled, record our profound grief at the great loss sustained by the country and civilization in the death of Grover Cleveland. We honor him as a true statesman who kept inviolate the faith bequeathed by Thomas Jefferson to this time honored organization of the people.

to this time honored organization of the people.

"We recall with grateful appreciation the signal services he rendered in maintaining jealously to the executive, legislative and judicial departments of our Government, in insisting that no greater burdens be imposed upon the people by taxation than is necessary to administer the Government economically, in striking at the root of the growing evils of special privilege and trust monopoly by demanding tariff reduction, in making practical application of the principle of civil service reform under the motto, 'Public office is a public trust.'

"We revere him as a patriot who never

"We revere him as a patriot who never failed to denounce wrong and uphold right wherever found, whose courage was unmistakable, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose adherence to his high ideals could not be shaken.

"We deplore his death as that of the first citizen of the United States—the preeminent embodiment of the political and social truths that from unselfish service comes the noblest power and that the power of influence is vastly greater than the might ence is vastly greater than the might of authority.

"Finally, we commend to American youths the study of this most striking ex-ample of universal honor and reverence won by true character through sturdy adherence to undying principles, and we hereby direct the officers of this convention to transmit by telegraph to Mrs. Cleveland, in Princeton, New Jersey, this expression of

in Princeton, New Jersey, this expression of our sorrow and our pride.

"We further request the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives to take steps to insure the erection in Washington at the earliest day possible of an adequate national monument to commenciate the services of Grover Cleve. commemorate the services of Grover Cleve-land. It is still further Resolved, That in respect for the memory of this great Democratic statesman and patriot this convention shall immediately stand adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednes-

day, July 8, 1908."

Judge Parker after he had read his resolutions said:

"I second the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Nebraska."

Temporary Chairman Bell then announced that the resolutions would be put to a rising vote. The vast audience rose silently and then Mr. Bell announced that the resolutions in honor of the memory. that the resolutions in honor of the memor

that the resolutions in honor of the memory of the "great deceased" had been unanimously adopted.

The convention was about to adjourn when Temporary Chairman Bell announced that there had been two sets of committee members, credentials, resolutions, &c., sent up by the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bell asked what disposition should be made of them, and Representative be made of them, and Representative Ollie James of Kentucky moved that they be sent to the committee on credentials. The Pennsylvanians instantly recognized this to be only a Bryan move to unseat Col. Guffey as national committeeman.

John M. Garman, a stout Bryan man, objected, and declared: "Forty-five of the sixty-eight of the Pennsylvania delegates sitting in legal caucus, recognized by every legal authority, have elected Col. James M. Guffey national committee-man for the State. If this convention wants to save time and discord it will have an immediate poll of the Pennsylvania delegation to determine right here now that forty-five of the sixty-eight delegates have the legal authority to submit the names of the State's representatives on this convention's committee."

West Virginia attempted to choke off

Garman, but was unsuccessful. Garman continuing said: "The national committee unanimously accepted the report of the sub-committee as to the contest in the Pennsylvania delegation and we demand now that the national committee's action

be ratified here."

Temporary Chairman Bell had determined to send the whole matter to the committee on credentials. Finally Col. Guffey rushed to the platform and reiterated Garman's demand. Garman interrupted to say that the convention was adjourned anyway from the moment that the Cleveland resolutions had been adopted. Chairman Bell, however, put Ollie James's motion to the convention and declared it had been adopted. The convention and declared it had tion to the convention and declared it had been adopted, whereupon Charles J. Donnelly of Philadelphia rushed up to within a few feet of Bell and shouted: "Roll call! Roll call! We want a division. You say you want to be fair—now be fair."

But Bell refused to recognize Garman. He declined to have a roll call. He had treated Judge Parker unfairly and he had now treated the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation unfairly.

Bryan is determined to use every means at his command to defeat Col. Guffey as the national committeeman and Bell sent the contest to the committee on credentials.

the national committeeman and Bell sent the contest to the committee on credentials. The convention then adjourned until 12

BRYAN TO WIN, SAYS WATTERSON. Year, He Believes.

CINCINNATI, July 7.-Henry Watterson here to attend the funeral of Murat Hal-stead, expressed himself as confident that this is a Democratic year and that Bryan will be nominated and elected.

"This is the year that destiny has picked out to beat the Republican party," said the Louisville editor. "The very virtues of Taft are against him, as they were against James G. Blaine. Bryan, on the day of the election, will have the united democracy behind him. The dinner pail is pretty near empty now, and it is not going to fill up

"All signs point to a change of parties. My belief is that the single issue made by Roosevelt embodied in Bryan will sweep the country. By this I mean the working classes will be arrayed against the lawless

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ure of producing it.

CONNECTICUT TRADES PLACE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT VOTES.

Will Give Way to Minnesota in Roll Call So Johnson May Be Presented Early, and in Return Johnson Men Are to Vote for

McNeill-Troup Doesn't Like the Plan. DENVER, July 7.-Connecticut will give way to Minnesota in the roll call for States for the nominations for President, which will permit the Johnson men to put their man in nomination directly after Mr. Bryan

In return for this concession the Johnson managers have guaranteed to throw Johnson's entire strength to Senator Archibald McNeill of Connecticut for Vice-President. This proposition was made and accepted after a fine fight had developed at the caucus of the Connecticut delegation, held at its headquarters this morning. Three of the six Bryan members of the delegation, led by Col. Alexander Troup of New Haven, refused to accept such a proposition and declared that it meant the ham-

stringing of McNeill. The Johnson men had been working like ut being sixth in the list of States. When the men from Connecticut were held up by the Nebraska flood the Johnson men tried every means to reach them and to see if they would agree to this proposition, but failed When the fourteen delegates finally caucused this morning Dr. Henry McManus of Hartford, who has been leading the fight for Johnson in the Nutmeg State, made the proposition of the Johnson men known and urged its accept-

He said that he had had a talk with Manager Lynch of the Johnson boom and that Lynch had given a pledge that every Johnto McNeill. He said that Lynch had assured him that there would be from 200 to 300 votes for Johnson which could be thus delivered.

Dr. McManus declared that Johnson was the man who could carry Connecticut and that the people of the State were for him. But even if Johnson did not land the nomination, he went on to say, the Johnson votes for McNeil would make him the leading candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination along with the other New England States which would vote for him. The Bryan men in the delegation are for McNeil along with the John-

After McManus had made his speech to the delegates National Committeeman Cummings, who is claimed for Bryan, though he has not announced himself as yet, said that the Bryan men had requested that Connecticut yield to North Carolina so that Gov. Glenn of that State could second Bryan's nomination. This did not seem to suit the delegates and then Col. Troup requested the delegates to vote to allow Gov. Swanson of Virginia to have the place.

William Kennedy of Naugatuck then made a hot Bryan speech and intimated that the Johnson men were trying to betray McNeil. He said that the estimate of the Johnson men as to the number of votes they could deliver was absurd and that if it should be accepted every Bryan man in the con-vention would be alienated from McNeil. "What we want are the Bryan votes not the Johnson votes for our candidate," he said, "and you are antagonizing them by this action."

The Bryan vote was split when the vote

The Bryan vote was split when the vote was taken and the Johnson men won by a vote of 11 to 3. The three Bryan men who voted against Connecticut giving way to Johnson were Col. Troup, M. B. Cary of Ridgefield and Kennedy of Naugatuck. The Bryan men voting with the Johnson men were John T. Walsh of Norwalk, chairman of the delegation; Thomas M. Cullinan of Bridgeport and James Farley of Torrington. Then by the same vote Col. Troup was named to nominate McNeil for the Vice-Presidency. Col. Troup got up at once Presidency. Col. Troup got up at once and absolutely refused to do any such

thing.
"Do you mean to say that you will not

Work is easier and a pleasure, too—after a change from coffee to

"There's a Reason" Bead "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. obey the will of the majority here?" exSenator Noon of Vernon asked Col. Troup.

"I do my own thinking and my own
voting," declared Troup, "and when I said
that I would not present McNeil's name it
was final. I am for McNeil first, last and
all the time, but you have simply hamstrung him and defeated him."

The caucus finally broke up without
any one being selected to present McNeil's
name. Another caucus will be held tomorrow morning. McManus and his friends
said that they were acting in the best in
terests of McNeil and that they believed
he would be nominated.

he would be nominated.

Despite the vote on the proposition of the Johnson men Col. Troup declared that Bryan would get at least six votes from Connecticut, if not more.

Homer S. Cummings was reelected national committeeman by a unanimous vote.

QUIET AT BRYAN HOME.

Telephone Bulletins (Franked) Being Received at Fairview. LINCOLN, July 7 .- William J. Bryan did not stir away from Fairview to-day. He received few visitors there. The pilgrimage of Democratic legions ended on Monday with the visit of the Ohio dele-

gates to the Bryan place. Bulletins of the national convention began reaching Mr. Bryan by long distance telephone shortly after noon, a beavers to get Connecticut's place on the special wire having been put in to Fairview for that purpose. Mrs. Bryan and Robert Rose, his private secretary, followed the

An engagement which Mr. Bryan was to have filled at Tabitha Home to-day, marking the dedication of the remodelled building there, has been postponed on account of the high water and railroad tieup, as many persons from outside points could not reach Lincoln to attend the exercises. The bulletins Mr. Bryan received to-day were complimentary from the telephone

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MARRIED.

SATTERWHITE—MARTIN.—At the residence of the bride, Martin Hall, Great Neck, L. I. Florence C. Martin, nee Brokaw, and Preston Pope Satterwhite of New York city, formerly of Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, July 7, 1968, at

DIED.

SODFREY.-At Roseland, N. J., Monday, July 6, 1908, Joseph Godfrey, son of the late Edward and Harriet E. Godfrey of New York and husband of Amelia R. Godfrey. Funeral services at his late residence. Thursday, July 8, after the arrival of the train leaving

New York at 2:10 P M. via Eric R. R. Carriages will meet train at Essex Fells station. KNOWLES.—On Tuesday, July 7, 1906, at 84. Luke's Hospital, Rev. J. Harris Knowles. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. William T. Manning, D. D.,

rector of Trinity Church, officiating. Funeral services at Chicago, Ill., from the Cathedral on Saturday, the 11th instant. Chicago papers EEDS.—At Paris, France, on Tuesday, June 32, 1908, William Bateman Leeds.

987 5th av., New York city, on Wednesday, July 8, at half-past 3 P. M. Interment private. ERGEANT .- At Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 7, 1908, Caroline, widow of Henry Clark Sergeant, in her 71st year.
Services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal
Church, Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 9
at 5 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving
foot of Liberty street, New York city, C. R. R.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence

Pa., papers please copy. IMPSON.—Suddenly, on July 7, 1908, Nellie Walton Simpson, wife of Robert H. Simpson.

ANYBODY knowing whereabouts of John F. Kavanaugh, or it any information can be given, kindly write MAME, care of Mrs. Holtberg, Annandale, N. J.